

EVENING BULLETIN.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 9, 1857.

VIRGINIA.—Mr. J. C. Underwood, a citizen and landholder of Virginia, who was expelled from his residence and from the State, during the Presidential canvass, for attending the Republican National Convention as a delegate, has never since been permitted to resume the occupation of his own home, but in his absence has been tried and convicted, by a jury of Clark county, of having said that the master has not the right of property in his slave. For this offense the county court has fined him \$500. Meantime, the colonization of Virginia, with settlers from the free States and from foreign countries, proceeds steadily. The Yankees at Cerro are quietly building a city, and have already issued the first numbers of a newspaper, called the Crescent. Then, too, the Philadelphia concern has commenced operations in Bath county, and the following paragraph from the Weston (Va.) Herald chronicles another phase of the general movement:

There arrived here last week two or three families of Swedes. They bring with them, we are informed, a large amount of specie, and design purchasing land in this or some of the adjoining counties and making Northwestern Virginia their permanent home. In no section of the country are there greater inducements held out to emigrants than in our own.

The Parkersburg Courier, Wheeling Intelligencer, and other Virginia papers express their gratification at these indications, and the Intelligencer particularly observes:

At the rate at which emigration is setting into the country below, we shall soon be able to command our own terms at Richmond, and abolish all such despotic provisions as those which fine a man \$500 for daring to say, above his breath, that his soul is his own.

SUICIDES.—Mr. Harding Johnson, a retired merchant of Cincinnati, committed suicide on Monday evening by drowning himself, caused by pecuniary distress. Mr. Johnson some years since became security for a friend, and he was reduced to poverty by having to meet his demand. In addition to this, his house was burned. He left a large family. Mr. Wm. Wetmore, a merchant of New York, committed suicide on Saturday morning by cutting his throat with a razor.

THE LEMMON SLAVE CASE.—The Supreme Court of New York has reaffirmed the previous decision in the Lemmon slave case, declaring the slaves entitled to their liberty, and denying the right of transit to the owners of that species of property. Judge Roosevelt dissented. The case now goes to the Court of Appeals—thence probably to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The following we take from the Paris letter in the New York Commercial:

The journals have all published lately the account of the expulsion of M. Froebel, an American citizen, from Frankfort-on-the-Maine, by the police of that city, as a dangerous political refugee. This I believe is true; but they added that the American Consul at that city had demanded his passport in consequence, which is not true. The American consular agent at that point went to inquire of the police the reason for the expulsion of M. Froebel, and when he learned them, withdrew. Of the merits of this difficulty I know nothing.

I believe I have already mentioned to you the extraordinary trial lately in progress in the department of Aine, in France, in which fourteen prisoners were accused of five murders and fifty-nine robberies with violence and other crimes. This was in fact a band of brigands who imagined to exist in a peaceful neighborhood simply by the fear their names inspired, until their depredations became so bold that the local authorities were compelled to call into requisition extraordinary means for their arrest. They were nearly all relatives, father, brothers, sisters, sons-in-law, and brothers-in-law. An old man, the leading spirit of the band, and three of the most terrible of the others, were condemned at the conclusion of the trial, two days ago, to the guillotine, while a son was condemned to imprisonment for life, and several of the others to long terms of imprisonment. Lemaire, one of the band, avowed in court that being the strongest he was always charged with the killing.

SINGULAR STORY.—A young girl, 17 years of age, of a good family, and, as far as we can learn, of irreproachable character, is reported as the subject of the following adventures. She lives with her parents in the upper part of the city, and early on Saturday evening rode down in a city railroad car to reach a bookstore where she wished to make a purchase. Before she alighted from the car, she was left alone with an individual in male costume, who addressed some remarks to her, which the girl, who is said to be of hard bearing, understood to be, "Will you get out and walk with me?" Frightened at this address, she shrunk from her persecutor, who remarked, "I will have you yet." She related the circumstance to her father, and her elder sister at once placed a veto upon her leaving home again after dark. On Monday morning she left home as usual for school, but had not proceeded far before the same individual accosted her; she attempted to run, when he seized hold of her, and to prevent her from giving an alarm, placed a cloth over her face. She supposed that this was with chloroform, as she remembers no more until she came to herself in a house in Baxter street. A new domestic, ignorant of the character of the house, had been hired at this place on the same day, with whom the girl made friends, and whose bed she shared on Monday and Tuesday nights. Meantime she had been missed and a reward of fifty dollars was offered for information leading to her recovery. The domestic saw the advertisement, took the girl's rings to her friends as proof of her identity, and thus obtained her release. She had not been maltreated except in being threatened and restrained of her liberty. If this story be correct, it shows the necessity of a more adequate protection for innocent school girls than has heretofore been deemed requisite. In this connection, however, we may be permitted to say that we have witnessed a levity of conduct on the part of young girls in the cars and other public places, which cannot be too strongly condemned. It is generally the result of mere thoughtlessness—an overflow of exuberance of spirits—but it is often taken by the depraved of the other sex as an advance toward an improper intimacy.

N. Y. Jour. of Com.

ECLIPSES.—In the year 1858 there will be four eclipses—two of the sun and two of the moon:

1st. A partial eclipse of the moon, February 27th, only partly visible in the United States. The moon will rise partly eclipsed, which will take place generally after the time of the greatest phase. Its magnitude will be 0.333 of moon diameter, on the southern limb.

2d. An annular eclipse of the sun, March 15th. The sun will be centrally eclipsed on the meridian, in longitude 8 46 west of Greenwich, latitude 45 44 north. In some parts of the United States the sun will be partially eclipsed.

3d. A partial eclipse of the moon, August 24th. The magnitude of the eclipse will be 0.470 of moon diameter, on the northern limb. At some places the first contact with the Penumbra will not be visible; but to most places in the United States the whole eclipse will be visible.

4th. A total eclipse of the sun, September 7th. In longitude 40 51 west of Greenwich, latitude 30 59 south. This eclipse will be total on the meridian. The sun will be centrally eclipsed in the southern hemisphere only.—*Met. Mag. Almanac.*

Diplomatic.—A verdant Yankee expectant for office was advised the other day to apply for the Consulate at the Lobos Islands, vice Guano, removed. He had his letter written before he discovered the joke.

ITEMS.

A dentist named E. Osgood was cowhided at Boston on Friday last by Samuel S. Jeffords, for attempting to kiss his wife whilst performing an operation on her teeth.

A rather amusing result of the system of electing judges has occurred in New York. A certain obstacle to the law named Finn, taking advantage of the fact that no nominations had been made by either of the judiciary conventions to fill the unexpired term of the late Judge Oakley, this having been omitted at the special request of the other judges, so that his widow might draw his salary, nominated himself in a private sort of manner, and succeeded in obtaining at the late election 32 votes, by virtue of which he claims to be elected, as undoubtedly he is, a judge of the superior court for the month. Whether he will take a seat on the bench remains to be seen. The other judges have held a meeting upon the subject, and it is supposed Mr. Finn will be bought off.

Serious Error.—The Charlottesville Jeffersonian learns that, by a miscalculation of the auditor, there will be a deficit in the State Treasury of \$400,000. In estimating the wants of the State, he omitted \$200,000 for the James river and Kanawha Company, which the State is guaranteed to pay, and also omitted to make provision for the sinking fund. He estimated the amount on hand at the end of the present year to be \$500,000, when it is only \$37,000. Col. Fremont is now in Boston. The Post says he has been made a knight of the "Sons of Malta."

Exchange.

The Colonel has been so long on the plains that we supposed he had long ago attained that distinction. He certainly possesses all the qualifications for it in an eminent degree.

A countryman took his seat at a hotel table opposite to a gentleman who was indulging in a bottle of wine. Supposing the wine to be common property, our unsophisticated country friend helped himself to it with the other gentleman's glass. "That's cool," exclaimed the owner of the wine indignantly. "Yes," said the other, solemnly, "I should think there was ice in it."

A bill prohibiting the issue of notes for less than \$5 and the circulation of bank notes of other States less than that denomination has been ordered to a third reading in the Alabama House of Representatives.

An Execution in Hartford Two Hundred Years Ago. From the Diary of John Hull, Treasurer and Minister of Massachusetts, recently published by the American Antiquarian Society, we take the following item: "1757, 23d of 2d (i. e. April 23d). We received letters from Hartford, and understand that the work of reconciliation (as in the Church) went very slowly forward. We also heard that at a town called Farmington, near Hartford, an Indian was so bold as to kill an English woman great with child, and likewise her maid, and also sorely wounded a little child—all within their house—and then fired the house, which also fired some other houses or barns. The Indians being apprehended, delivered up the murderer, who was brought to Hartford, and (after he had his right hand cut off) was, with an axe, knocked on the head by the executioner."

Lola Montez to be Married.—The Philadelphia Bulletin announces the approaching marriage of Lola Montez. The happy man on this occasion is said to be a foreign gentleman of rank and fortune. Lola is about going back to Europe.

We learn by a special morseotype to the Philadelphia Ledger, that Professor Morse, the inventor of the morseograph, has retired from the direction of the Transatlantic Morseographic Company. The morseotype says that "the motives for the step have not transpired."

The Fever at Lisbon.—The telegraph from Lisbon is full of dismal news as to the yellow fever, which had spread beyond the capital. The last reports of the fever show 223 new cases, 80 deaths, and 116 cures, in 24 hours, up to 10 P. M. on the 7th. The weather does not appear to have continued sufficiently cool to have any beneficial effect upon the epidemic, which continued to spread all but absolutely unavoidable commercial operations.

According to a letter from Madame Ida Pfeiffer, dated Tananariva (Madagascar), June 23d, the well known traveler was very happy to have the day previous to her writing, she had been summoned to court to play on the piano, which she had done with so much success that the Queen sent her a quantity of fowl and eggs as a mark of her satisfaction.

LOEFFNER'S TRIAL.—The Cincinnati papers have been occupied for a week past with reports of the trial of Loeffner, who stands charged with murdering his wife and Mr. Horton, his employer. The Times contains the fullest report, which is to be issued in pamphlet form. The plea set up by the defense is insanity. The Times makes the following comments on the testimony:

Competent and reliable witnesses have testified that they knew Loeffner as a boy in Germany, and that his conduct there was very singular. His mother believed in witchcraft, and so did her son. Since Loeffner's residence in this city he seems to have been constantly troubled with witches, and to the few persons with whom he would converse confidentially, this was almost his entire subject of conversation. He was firmly impressed with the idea that his wife was a witch, that Mr. Horton, who formerly employed him, was in league with the devil, and combined with his wife to torment him and destroy his peace. Sleep or awake he saw them in various forms crossing his path, and constantly fancied they were attempting to take his life.

Under these circumstances, we can imagine the torture of the unfortunate woman who became his wife and victim. Suspecting her soon after their marriage of being a witch, he looked upon her with suspicion. Day and night it was the burden of his conversation. He imagined her changing her form, flying away on a broomstick, or attempting to take his life by strangulation while he slept, or by poison when awake. He gathered the earth, where her foot had left an impress, and taking it to a friend, begged him to dry it in his chimney corner, and thus put an end to her career and his sufferings; he consulted books on witchcraft, for the same purpose, and purchased advice and protection from what are known as "witch doctors." It is also in evidence, that awakening one night, he imagined his wife was attempting to choke him with a thread, and roughly seizing her in her sleep, threw her headlong on the bed, for which act he was arrested by the police and imprisoned.

Added to this, were the frequent outbreaks of a fiery jealousy, which led him to not only accuse his wife of infidelity, but to shamelessly retail his infamous suspicions to her neighbors. And thus the poor woman was constantly troubled by her witch-stricken husband; and it is not in the least surprising that, having sought and obtained refuge under the roof of Mr. Norton, with whose family she had made her home before marriage, she dreaded to accompany her husband to his house, the evening previous to the murder. She must have suspected or at least feared his bloody design.

There is no doubt of Loeffner's belief in witchcraft. His countenance indicates a low degree of intellect, and that, low as it is, it has never been cultivated. He is an ignorant, low-bred, superstitious man, with just such a mind as would feed upon the supernatural. Witchcraft was taught him by his mother's lips, and from his earliest childhood he has haunted and tormented him. He suspected his best friends of being leagued with the evil powers, and he transformed every dog and cat into an infernal messenger, dispatched by the evil one to torment him.

The testimony, in our opinion, fully confirms this, and at once removes from the memory of his victims the suspicions of illicit connection which his assertions have cast upon them.

Whether his belief in witchcraft so degrades his mind as to make him irresponsible to the law, is the question to be decided. On other matters he has been as rational as the ordinary run of people of his educational advancement, and when it was out of his head he conversed reasonably enough.

SAY NOTHING ABOUT THE BRIDGES.—John Owens, the comedian, had been to Paris, and, after a swift and agreeable passage across the Atlantic, arrived at the pier of the Collins line of steamers, in the North river, at New York. As he was leaning on the taffrail, like Juliet in the balcony scene, "his cheek upon his hand," and contemplating himself that he had reached his native land once more in safety, one of those amiable gentlemen who signalize themselves by poking whips in the faces of travelers by way of catching their eyes and securing the privilege of smashing their luggage, clambered over the rail, and, giving our friend a gentle slap on the back, said:

"Have a carriage, huh?" John, being knocked quite out of his reverie and nearly out of all the breath in his body by this courteous salutation, stood for a moment speechless; and the coachee, scanning his costume and the cut of his whiskers, evidently began to think he was a Frenchman. Owens perceived this, and immediately determined to humor the idea and have some fun out of it.

"Carriage! Fat eez ze carriage?" "Why, the coach—horses, wheels—things that go round, round, so! Go bang! Crack! Take you to hotel!" said the other, gesticulating all the while, and describing, pantomimically, the motion of a carriage, the driving of the horses, and so on. "Ah! Oh! Oui, oui! To ze hotel! Tres bien! You sal make me come to ze hotel Metropolitang, eh? You know where is ze Metropolitang?"

"The Metropolitang? Of course! Take you there in a jiffy! Show your baggage. Come along, Monsieur!" "Oui, oui! zat all very good. But how mosch, for take moimne et mon baggaghe to ze Metropolitang?"

"Three dollars! That's all!" "Tre dollars! Mon Dieu! Zat is to mosch for ze leetle ways to ze hotel!"

A little ways! My eyes! Why, do you happen to know, Monsieur, about how far it is—say? Why," continued coachee, rising in excitement, as he proceeded with his pantomimic description of the perils to be encountered in a journey from the foot of Warren street to the Metropolitang Hotel, "there ain't no less than three bridges to cross, and ever so much toll to pay before you get there!"

"What zat you call ze bridge, and ze toll, eh?" interrupted John.

"The bridge? Why (gesticulating), high up, so! Water running under, so! Cross over! Stop! Pay money every time!"

"I tell you what it is, coachee," says the wag, resuming his natural voice, "I'll give you fifty cents!" The scamp was dumb-founded for a second; but seeing that he was "sold," and that if he rode rusty he would find himself in an awkward fix, putting his hand to his mouth, and whispering confidently to Jack, he said, with a wink that spoke volumes—"Call it seventy-five cents, and say nothing, you know, about the bridges!"

[From the Courier des Etats Unis.]

FRENCH GOSIP.—The Gotha Almanac for 1858, which has just appeared, counts forty-eight Emperors, Kings, Grand Dukes, and reigning princes in Europe, including the Emperor of Brazil. The oldest of these sovereigns is the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, born the 12th of August, 1779, and after him the King of Wurtemberg, who was born the 27th of September, 1781.

The Prince whose reign has been the longest is Prince Schaumbourg Lippe; his accession dates from the 13th of February, 1787. The King of the Belgians, from the 16th of December, 1790, occupies the sixth rank; the King of Prussia the eleventh. The youngest princes are the King of Prussia, born Sept. 10th, 1837, and the Duke of Parma, born 1848.

The Ladies' Dresses.—In the feminine world the great subject of conversation is the remark of the Empress to Augustine Brohan, one of the arbiters of the good taste at the theater and the city, that "probably dresses would be without flounces this winter." In fact the new dresses of her gracious majesty are widowed of these external ornaments. But the crinoline preserves its clandestine empire at the court as well as the city. We cannot therefore say entirely with Moliere:

"We live under a prince, the enemy of fraud."

THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN CALIFORNIA.—The discovery of gold in California, though it has enriched the nation, has been attended with disaster to the discoverers. Capt. Sutter, in whose mill flume the first gold was found which gave rise to the California fever and peopled that region, has been entirely ruined by the turn that events have since taken. In an account which he gives of the effect upon himself, he says it broke up his labor, stopped his tanner, left his mill deserted, and from the prospect of being the richest man on the Pacific, he is now hopelessly ruined. Marshall, the man who made the discovery, is hardly any better off. At this very moment, robbed of every dollar and every foot he possessed, he would not have, but for the daily charity of comparative strangers, even a cabin in which to lay his head at night. Sutter says that it was in a conversation with Marshall that Hargraves, the discoverer of gold in Australia, first obtained the idea of seeking for the precious metal in that country. Mr. Hargraves, for his discovery, received from the British Government the sum of £3,000 (\$25,000), and from the Australian government \$10,000 (\$50,000)—making \$75,000.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN'S GALLANTRY.—The following is a copy of a note by Benjamin Franklin, the original of which, in French, (bad French, Lola Montez says) is still preserved in a library at Paris:

"Mr. Franklin never forgets any party at which Madame Helvetius is to be. He believes even that, if he was engaged to go to Paradise this morning, he would make supplication to be permitted to remain upon earth until half past one, to receive the embrace which she has been so good as to promise upon meeting him at Monsieur Turgot's."

This ought not to be anything remarkable in France. The "charming Lady Montague" relates that she wished to write a note to a French lady, while she was in Paris, expressing her regret that she could not see her. The form of expression used was, "I deeply regret that I cannot see you." On showing the note to the Parisian waiter, Lady Montague says he shook his head, with, "Ah! mi ladi, you should say I am in despair that I cannot see you!"—to which form the note was immediately altered.

DEBTS OF THE DIFFERENT NATIONS IN 1857.

AMERICA.	
United States.....	\$36,000,000 New Granada.....\$36,000,000
Bolivia.....	5,739,000 Guatemala.....2,462,400
Brazil.....	58,431,000 Mexico.....7,223,440
Chile.....	8,597,000 Peru.....47,728,389
Ecuador.....	15,321,000 Venezuela.....18,187,300
EUROPE.	
Great Britain.....	\$3,979,615,000 Hamburg.....\$19,142,572
France.....	1,963,000,000 Hanover.....21,254,052
Austria.....	779,408,504 Holland.....490,386,337
Russia.....	1,199,315,503 Nassau.....4,600,000
Prussia.....	1,567,872,240 Oldenburg.....1,162,000
Spain.....	698,217,926 Parma.....2,441,600
Portugal.....	91,728,440 Roman States.....62,329,690
Sardinia.....	150,000,000 Saxony.....30,902,794
Turkey.....	75,000,000 Saxony-Weimar.....4,232,000
Belgium.....	125,407,027 Saxony-Meiningen.....1,702,675
Baden.....	23,600,000 Sax. Cob. Gotha.....1,390,353
Brunswick.....	4,530,220 Sweden.....2,190,000
Denmark.....	64,999,996 Switzerland.....768,000
Frankfurt.....	3,373,998 Wurttemberg.....19,369,453
Greece.....	39,600,000

India.....\$220,390,169

IMPORTANT FROM THE PLAINS.—We have late intelligence from the troops en route for Salt Lake City. Col. Hoffman arrives at Fort Leavenworth on Tuesday, bringing dispatches from the Utah expedition. Col. Johnson's command was at the South Pass, and all the stores, amounting to six months' provisions, were under a strong escort.

The Colonel did not doubt his ability to enter Salt Lake valley before the setting in of winter.

This intelligence is of a gratifying nature, inasmuch as it was greatly feared by many, that owing to his insignificant numbers, Col. Johnson had been cut off by the Indians. We presume that other bodies of troops will be promptly forwarded in the spring to second the Colonel, or else that he and his command will be recalled. There is a vast deal of humbug about these warlike demonstrations against the Mormons. They are made for political effect, and are about all the capital left ye sham Democracy.—*Leavenworth Times, Nov. 28th.*

LAST WEEK

IN
 LOUISVILLE.

CORNS

AND
BUNNIONS,

Instantly cured without cutting
 or pain,

BY

DR. EALING
 Surgeon,
 CHIROPODIST,



By Special Appointment to the
 Principal Sovereigns
 of Europe.

and Anatomical Professor of the Pathology
 the Human foot.

COPIES OF TESTIMONIALS.

[From Captain T. R. Smythe, St. Louis, Mo.]
 I, the undersigned, take pleasure in stating that Dr. Ealing removed without pain, and as if it were by a charm, a very troublesome corn off the foot of my little daughter, and therefore recommend other parents to follow my example.
 T. R. SMYTHE, St. Louis.
 Louisville, Ky., Dec. 2, 1857.

[From Capt. J. H. Schroeder, Louisville, Ky.]
 I, the undersigned, take pleasure in stating that Dr. Ealing removed without pain, and as if it were by a charm, a very troublesome corn off the foot of my little daughter, and therefore recommend other parents to follow my example.
 J. H. SCHROEDER, 28 Wall st.
 Louisville, Ky., Dec. 2, 1857.

[From Capt. J. T. Allen, New Albany, Ind.]
 Dr. Ealing removed from my feet some very bad corns, in the most easy and delicate manner, without giving me any pain. Those only who have been afflicted like myself with corns, can fully appreciate such valuable services. I sincerely recommend him to all sufferers from corns as an able chiropodist.
 JAMES T. ALLEN.
 Louisville, Dec. 8, 1857.

[From C. Duval, Esq., Louisville, Ky.]
 Dr. Ealing has shown much talent and skill in extracting corns from my feet without the smallest amount of pain. I take pleasure in recommending him as a medical gentleman of eminence and thorough acquaintance with his profession. I was very greatly relieved by him.
 C. DUVAL, 557 Main st.
 Louisville, Nov. 30, 1857.

[From Judge Read, Jeffersonville, Ind.]
 Having suffered severely from corns, I have great pleasure in certifying that Dr. Ealing removed them easily and without pain; and I can confidently recommend him as a most skillful operator on corns, as I have never met his equal.
 J. G. READ.
 Louisville, Ky., Nov. 26, 1857.

[From Simon Bottorff, Esq., Jeffersonville, Ind.]
 Dr. Ealing removed from my feet several corns in the most successful manner and to my entire satisfaction. It is impossible to over-rate his skill, and I do recommend him to all sufferers from corns as a most careful and easy operator, without subjecting his patient to the slightest pain.
 SIMON BOTTORFF.
 Louisville, Ky., Nov. 27, 1857.

Dr. EALING, Surgeon Chiropodist; by special appointment, to His Imperial Majesty, Napoleon III, Emperor of France, and her Imperial Majesty, the Empress Eugenie, wishes to impress on the mind of the Public, that his System is at once novel, and based upon long experience; that, having by careful study and actual practice rendered himself master of that branch of surgery, in which he has been so long engaged, as well as made most important discoveries in the treatment of the Diseases of the Feet, he is enabled to give relief in cases of the worst kind, and without pain, or producing any bad effect whatever, to eradicate the most painful Corns or Bunions, without cutting.

The most timid may fearlessly rely upon his skill; and children, however young, as well as persons of maturer years, will assuredly derive immediate benefit, and enjoy exercise with more comfort than ever.

Dr. EALING may be consulted, for a short time only, from 9 o'clock, A. M., till 5 P. M., at Southwest corner of Jefferson and Second, over Downing's Confectionary. Entrance on Jefferson street.

AT COST—GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO PURCHASERS—A LARGE AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FANCY DRY GOODS AT COST.—We are requested to state that G. B. Tabb, corner Fourth and Market streets, will offer at cost from this date until the 1st of January next his large and attractive stock of fancy dry goods; silks, cloaks, fancy plaid cashmeres, merinos, laces, embroideries, ribbons, &c., &c. This is a rare opportunity offered to purchasers for bargains, and we would recommend this house to persons, especially ladies, as being one at which to find good goods of the latest styles, and would say that it only needs an examination to convince those who may favor him with a call that he is offering his goods cheap. Give him a call, corner Fourth and Market.

Tennessee and Indiana money received at par.
 n17 j&b

The largest and most extensive stock of Christmas and New Year's presents that has ever been offered in this city can be found at the old establishment of John Gill 453 Main, near Fifth, and the greatest variety of children's presents and fine toys of all kinds, the whole of which has been purchased within the last few weeks at very low prices and will be sold at figures to suit the times. Persons who design purchasing anything in this way must be sure and call at 453 Main street.
 n27 b&jdim

Presents for Christmas and New Year

SOLD AT COST UNTIL FIRST OF JANUARY.
 I am selling, from now until the 1st of JANUARY, my own manufactured FINE JEWELRY, all of the latest style, at manufacturing prices, also other suitable goods for presents at far reduced prices, in order to keep my hands employed.
 All orders filled at lower rates than usual promptly and warranted.
 Diamonds set and reset. Plating and repairing done. Also watches and jewelry carefully repaired.
 J. DOLINGER.
 No. 113 Fourth st., between Market and Jefferson.
 d8 j&btDec25

CLOSING SALE OF DRY GOODS
 AT AND BELOW
Cost of Importation.

CRUTCHER & MILLER,
 Importers and Jobbers,
 MAIN STREET.
 Are now offering, at their new Retail Store, under MASONIC TEMPLE, Jefferson, between Fourth and Fifth streets,

Great Bargains
 IN ALL KINDS OF
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Many Articles being offered
REGARDLESS OF COST!
 Will positively close in a few days.
 Store will open at 9 and close at 5 o'clock.
 CRUTCHER & MILLER.
 d7 j&bt

Family Sewing Machines.



101 Fourth street,
 BETWEEN MARKET AND JEFFERSON!
 Louisville, Ky.

WE OFFER TO THE PUBLIC WHEELER & WILSON'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINE with increased confidence in its merits as the best and most reliable Family Sewing Machine now in use. It sews equally well on the thickest or thinnest fabric, makes the back-stitch impossible to unravel, with the essential advantage of being alike on both sides, forming no ridge nor chain on the under side, is simple in construction, moves speedy in movement, and more durable than any other machine. We give full instruction to enable the purchaser to sew ordinary seams, stitch, hem, fell, quilt, gather, blind, and tuck, all on the same machine, and warrant it for three years.
 JONES & CO.

MODES DE PARIS.
WINTER MILLINERY.

106 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson.
 The undersigned would call the especial attention of the ladies to the new and elegant stock of

MILLINERY GOODS,
 Such as Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Coiffures, Dress Caps, &c., which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

LADIES' DRESS HATS made to order and all orders faithfully and promptly filled to very reasonable terms.
 n24 d&j&bt
 Mrs. A. JONES, Agent.

